

Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1915

Hold by the right, you double your
might.
—Robert Browning.

Valley Cotton

A few days ago The Republican printed the gratifying news that a carload of Egyptian cotton had been shipped from Tempe at 2 1/4 cents a pound, a record price since we began raising long-staple cotton in this valley. The Egyptian cotton enterprise from the first has been a local success, in that the adaptability of local conditions to it was established. There was some disappointment the first year, not because there was not a good market for it, but because the peculiar high-grade cotton of this valley did not find immediately its place on the market. A year ago the war unsettled prices, for by that time it appeared that Great Britain would afford the principal market for our cotton, which was needed there to take the place of the steadily deteriorating cotton from North Africa. In consequence, a smaller acreage was planted this year than last. That, however, had nothing to do with the better price cotton is bringing this year.

Short-staple cotton is now selling in Texas for 12 cents a pound, against 8 cents early in the year. The conditions with respect to short-staple cotton were very favorable at the close of last year, and, in consequence, the acreage throughout all of the cotton states was greatly reduced. To that fact is attributed the present increase in the price of short-staple cotton. Southern newspapers and trade journals, while predicting a further increase this year in the price of short staple to 20 cents a pound, warn the south against an increase of the acreage to that of 1914, in which case, they say, a drop next year to even 6 cents may be expected.

The element of acreage, which is such an influential factor in fixing the price of short staple, can have nothing to do with the price of such cotton as is produced in this valley. As The Republican has frequently pointed out, there is a comparatively small area in the whole world where cotton of the kind produced in the Salt River Valley can be grown. There are very few regions in the United States adapted to it. And, we believe, there is no region anywhere in the world where the quality is so little likely to deteriorate from year to year.

The trouble with the long-staple cotton of Egypt and other North African countries has been the deterioration of the textile, either because of the admixture of inferior cotton, resulting from careless planting or because of disease, resulting from carelessness in protection. As the quality of local high-grade cotton becomes better known, the demand for it will increase from year to year.

Boys and Girls' Farm Clubs

The work now being carried on co-operatively by boys and girls' agricultural clubs in the northern and western states is described in a late bulletin issued by the department of agriculture. The description covers operations of the clubs in twenty-five of the thirty-three states in northern, central and western territory. At the close of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1914, there were 110,077 members in the various club projects in the thirty-three states. At the close of the present fiscal year, January 30, 1914, the membership of these clubs amounted to 141,184, exclusive of the enrollment in the mother-and-daughter canning clubs.

In practically every state in the territory covered, short courses for boys and girls and special demonstration schools have been held in the colleges and the field. During the past year, 1,557 club members attended the midwinter courses of the agricultural colleges, 68 per cent of them having their expenses paid by local contribution as a recognition of their achievements in club work.

The farm club plan originally provided for comparatively large cash prizes and awards. It has been found, however, that the work in the boys and girls' clubs can be carried on with even greater success without these large prizes. The net profits from the work itself have been found to be the best incentive.

Beside the original club work, club members have their attention directed to various farm problems and problems of home management, crop rotation and soil making, and the many and varied things that make farm work profitable. It is said that a large number of the young club members are now working out three and four-year rotations of crops. They derive actual profit from club work, and they are investing these profits in obtaining an education, or for procuring pure-bred stock and improved farm utensils.

The value of these farm clubs and these mother-and-daughter canning clubs cannot be estimated in terms of currency. They have worked wonders in the south, where they originated, and now their beneficent influence is being spread through the rest of the country. The clubs are no longer experiments. They are features that must be reckoned with in estimates of the country's present and future prosperity. Fostering and encouraging these clubs is a

work worthy of the department of agriculture and the colleges.

The Panama Slides

The "Review" of J. S. Bache & Co., a firm of New York brokers takes a gloomy view of the situation at the Panama canal as well as that which disturbs Europe, and asks: "In the meantime, with the shells tearing the heart out of Europe and the mud slides, possessed of, Heaven knows how much power for destruction, it is natural to ponder whether, after all, we would not have been better off if we had never assumed this responsibility of disturbing nature in an attempt to remake the Panama part of the world?"

In the meantime the American people have not lost faith in Colonel Goethals, who is again on the job, nor have we forgotten that when he had finished his great work on the canal he warned his countrymen of the slides which have come to pass. He has settled down to a campaign of months, at the end of which the mud will cease to slide. Whatever the task before him may be, one thing is certain; it is not nearly so great as when the cutting of the continent in two was begun.

If what has happened had come unexpectedly, it might have been reckoned a disaster. Having come within the calculations of the master builder, it is all in the day's work, merely a longer day than we had expected. The railroads find in what seems to be a dark cloud, a silver lining. There will be a disturbance of rates, of course and rather more upsetting than if the canal had not been built at all, but except the shippers and the transcontinental railroad company not many people in this country will have a personal knowledge of the disturbance.

The country is awakening to the need of national defense; that is, all of the country except Hon. W. J. Bryan, who is still dreaming of peace.

Until British statesmen can bring themselves into one way of thinking, the central empire peril is a real one. The forming of coalition cabinets and the reconstruction of cabinets is like swapping horses while crossing a stream. This is no time for that kind of wood-working known as cabinet-making.

William Barnes, he of Albany, wants to know if it is true, as he has heard, that all men are equal in America. We do not know what prompted this anxious inquiry. Possibly Mr. Barnes feels that he has not had an equal opportunity with somebody else; that on some occasion or another he was given the worst of it. Perhaps his mind is running back bitterly to the result of that libel suit against the colonel, and that his interrogatory was prompted by a desire to find out what happened to him, and why. The conduct of Mr. Barnes in the past has often inspired other men to inquire whether they had an equal chance under his management of things political in the state of New York and elsewhere. They have felt that while they were equal, or should be equal, before the law, they were not equal before Mr. Barnes who had placed himself above the law.

Of course President Wilson voted for woman suffrage yesterday. In his present happy frame of mind, he could not have been expected to do anything else. What the president might have done a year ago would have been a very different thing.

WHAT FIRE COSTS US

When the clocks of the country strike midnight the day's record of dead and wounded by fire will number 22. Not a terrible record for one day, but a sinister record for every day. Yesterday, today, tomorrow, never a let down in the average, never relinquishing of its terrible grip on our lives. Twenty-two dead or wounded every day. Figure the toll for a year, or five, ten years.

Then add to this in human lives the price of the wares destroyed. More than a million dollars a day thrown to the waste of our fires. From the little dress the baby had on when playing with the matches, to the great configuration that made homeless half a town; they all figure in the barthen of our financial tribute to fire.

New York has been waking up to these facts and the reason for the waking is a pamphlet which has been going the rounds. Economists look at these startling figures with grave faces. They think of the long season of depression from which our country is emerging and wonder if the shock to our business would not have been less if a few of these \$500,000,000 we have been feeding to the flames had been saved to act as a shock absorber.

A total yearly waste through this one channel of the price of the Panama canal, plus 135,000,000 other dollars. Or, as government experts have expressed it: The buildings we give to fire each twelve months are sufficient to line a road from New York to Chicago, with every 1,000 feet the scene of an injury by fire and every three-quarters of a mile the scene of a death by fire.

One view of such a scene of tragedy and desolation of ruin and broken bodies would cut our toll to fire by millions. But we have no such visual lesson to present and unless the country as a whole arises to the observance of fire prevention day we seem destined to go wastefully along our chosen route, throwing away lives and resources almost without a thought.

It is time we disabused our minds of the idea that the burning of a neighbor's house is of no economic importance to us. The cost of maintaining our fire department, added to the waste resulting from fire destruction means a real outlay to every man, woman and child in the country. This cost to the average family of five has been figured at \$30 per year. Every article we buy carries in its selling price a fractional increase for insurance. Every time it is handled an additional insurance tax is added. If we look to our fire hazards and each of us strive for greater safety we will pave the way for an appreciable reduction in the cost of our living.

A MODERN ADAM AND EVE

A modern Adam and Eve plunged into the woods near Skowhegan, Me., recently for a two weeks' stay. Adam was Walter Estes of Gray and Eve was his wife. They violated the Biblical tradition by substituting bathing tights for fig leaves. But they entered the wilderness with empty hands, prepared to wrench subsistence from the earth roots or berry bushes—or from wherever else it might appear. The two are familiar with the woods and are confident of success in their experiment.—Philadelphia Record

Vest Pocket Essays

By George Fitch

GRAND OPERA

Grand opera is music in a gold setting. It consists of art, salaries and society in equal parts. Each part is essential. You may have salaries without grand opera, but you can't have grand opera without salaries. Art is also necessary. If grand opera was not art, people would laugh when the 250-pound hero embraces the beautiful young 220-pound heroine. And, lastly, grand opera without society is not grand opera at all. It is popular concerts.

Grand opera is any musical play in which the leading character dies in the last act. This is necessary. To be grand opera, it must be fatal to someone. Grand opera heroes and heroines are shot, burned, strangled, drowned, walled up alive, thrown down wells and fed to the lions. It is true that because the supply of horrible deaths in history had run out, "The Girl of the Golden West" has only an attempted lynching in it and doesn't give the coroner any job at all. But then a good many people claim that this production wasn't really grand opera, but only grand press agent work. It is sometimes hard to tell the difference.

The most noticeable thing about grand opera is the music, which never stops. A carefully selected regiment of singers oppose a large orchestra for three or four acts. Sometimes the orchestra wins, but generally the singer comes out ahead by a couple of whoops. This necessitates great lung capacity on the part of the soloists, which accounts for the unfortunate width of great artists. In order to hold their own against forty violins and three kettle drums, prima donnas must be so powerful that in most cases they have to sing the part of Juliet from a reinforced balcony. To become a grand opera singer requires great skill and tenacity of purpose. One must learn to breathe through the upper register with bird-like clearness and perfect accuracy while climbing ladders, embracing lovers, taking poison, being hanged from a barrel and diving in heaps on the cold ground. The singer must also be able to accompany herself with her arms.

The prima donna who cannot sing with her arms messages readily translated as delight, despair, hate, envy, indifference, suspicion, triumph, a pain in the chest, disgust with the administration and an invitation to come around the corner and get kicked, would not draw half a salary. All grand opera is made in Europe for American consumption. It is also generally sung in foreign languages. This is largely because "Have a drink! Get off my foot!" "You horrid thing, how dare you!" and "Gosh, but I feel sick!" would mar the solemn beauty of the works if sung in plain English. Grand opera salaries in America have been growing larger every year, until now Caruso receives one touring car for each performance and wouldn't warble for less than a runabout.

COMMONS DOES NOT

(Continued from Page One)

ment the Italian navy, if not the troops, will cooperate.

The Teutons and Bulgarians claim progress has been made against Serbia, except in the north where the Serbs were forced back into the mountains. Various reports do not clarify the situation.

Italy has declared war on Bulgaria and Russia is expected to follow soon. The British and Russian ministers have delivered notes to Athens, explaining that the allies do not agree on the interpretation of the Greco-Serbian treaty and notifying the premier of an intention to land more troops at Saloniki.

Landing at Saloniki

ATHENS, Oct. 19.—British and French troops continue to disembark at Saloniki. The number is so large it is impossible to forward them all promptly by rail to Serbia.

Reports Desperate Fighting

PARIS, Oct. 19.—A message from Nish says that desperate fighting continues along the Bulgarian frontier in the valley of Vlassina. The Serbian troops south of Semendria on the Danube front have been obliged to retire, the correspondent adds, in consequence of the retreat of forces defending the Belgrade district.

The Italian squadron left for the near east under sealed orders, supposedly to participate in the blockade of the Bulgarian coast, according to a British dispatch.

RUDOLPH SEES FORDS MADE MANY EACH DAY

There better be more Ford cars for Salt River valley folks now, avers Ed Rudolph, who got back yesterday from a trip to the place where they have quantity production down to a science.

To see 1,500 cars made in a day, and then to think of the Phoenixians awaiting delivery, made Rudolph pretty thoughtful, so he made a warm talk and got assurance of more deliveries and oftener ones.

Additions to the Detroit factory will soon raise the production to 2,000 cars a day. Three shifts of 7,000 men each are now being employed there. While away, Rudolph also visited Akron's Firestone plant, where they make 7,500 tires a day. Additions to this plant also, will soon raise the production to 12,000 tires a day.

Uncensored Sense and Nonsense

(By Remlik)

When you meet with a man
Whom the ladies don't like,
Or a man to whom
THEY are displeased,
You are perfectly right
When YOU take a dislike.
To such varnishes.
Because there's a reason.

And a mighty good reason at that. Such men are unnatural and not to be trusted. I don't like a person who is not only cold-blooded critics; but they give one the shivers and other creepy feelings. I don't think God has any use for 'em either. I don't believe I would have said anything about this matter; but I overheard a conversation in the corridor of the county court house yesterday. One man said to another: "So you have a baby at your house?" "Yes," said the other, "I have—as MUCH as I hate the little brutes." This is not READ as it is SOUNDED. The way the man SAID it and the way he LOOKED—well, the thought that struck me, was, "he is going to kill that child if he gets a chance."

This is the exact truth and the man who made the remark seemed to be a fairly intelligent and successful man of business. I trust that he will recognize the above quotation, and will add that he is, at heart, a criminal, a wholly unnatural and degenerated human thing—for Heaven knows he is not a MAN.

It requires no nerve—no bravery—to publish a thing like this, because the man who made the statement is a COWARD who would be afraid to come forward and show his face. Love-revolting-criminal-brutal-all in one.

Whatever a Serb is he must be some scoundrel. That army of the Kussissers "put up" with something REAL when it backed into the Serb outfit.

We don't care so very much what they do over there, anyway. What we object to is this recognizing of an old coward who has to cover the place where a chin OUGHT to be, with WHISKERS.

Hadn't heard that W. Wilson was so very STEADY for equal suffrage for women before, and I am willing to bet something that Mrs. Goll is a suffragist. I heard something not long ago about men being ruled by women—even the president.

It must be P. D. Tuff for a president to have a love affair. I have read that secret service men follow a President around all the time—wherever he goes—whether he wants 'em to or not. They might get to thinking the "wild" wanted to knife him you know, so they would have some excuse for going to the cutting. I wouldn't have a love affair if I was President, and you never can tell—all as boys have a right to think 'we're goin' to be President some day. If DID, there would be a lot of secret service men with broken backs. There's nothin' like it—that stuff on the Q. T. for ME.

If Carranza shaved and you could see the place where his chin ought to be, you would be willing to bet that some one slammed a gate in his face when he was very young.

The managers and strikers committee are gettin' right chummy. They'll be working full blast in a week and someone can write an epitaph for the "Federation."

Can't write anything cheerful 'till I get that fall suit. Makes a person PEEL so different—looks pretty gloomy ahead though.

CAMPBELL IS PLEASED WITH TIRE OUTLOOK

J. R. Campbell, western district manager for the Fisk Rubber company, was here Monday to inspect the local branch of the Fisk company. Campbell was here about two months ago when the local factory branch was opened and he says that the company is gratified indeed at the steady increase in business that has come to them here. He has just returned from a trip to Portland, Seattle and Vancouver and says decidedly that Phoenix has nothing to complain of regarding business conditions. He says that they seldom have a branch get so well established in such a short time as has the Phoenix branch and said that Phoenix evidently appreciates "Fisk tires plus Fisk service," especially when the service was taken care of by time men like Manager Reid and Smith of the fixit department.

FIRST STOCK OF MICHELINS HERE

Messner and Smith received their first shipment of Michelin tires, for which they have taken the local agency, yesterday. The addition of a full line of Michelins raises the stock of the Southwestern Carburator company's tire department to a respectable figure. Michelins are well known and well proven tires and will no doubt receive their share of attention here. Michelins are made in Milltown, N. J., and in six foreign factories.

Rippling Rhymes

By Walt Mason

COOL NIGHTS

The summer night's a total loss; we go to bed and kick and toss, and groan and shriek and pray; we wallow on our beds and weep, in vain—we cannot get to sleep until the break of day. And then the milkman comes along and whangs his large and strident gong, the errand newboys scream, the grocer's man is at the door, and all the wheels of traffic roar, and spoil the morning dream. But in the fall how well we rest! When I've removed my shoes and vest, and to my couch I go, I find myself at once asleep, enjoying rest profound and deep, the kind that children know. For seven hours or so I snooze, refreshing weary galls and thews, from grief and care aloof; if you would wake me in the night, you'd have to bring some dynamite and blow me through the roof. And in the morning, when I wake, I wake so glad that I'm alive, that I must sing and dance; I sing and whistle, sound and hale, as I put on my martingale, my shirtwaist and my pance. Take all your potions, dopes and pills, and throw them in the babbling rills; they are no use to men; when one can sleep for seven hours, that little nap restores his power, and makes him young again.

FORMAL RECOGNITION

(Continued from Page One)

Mexico, of which Carranza is chief. The United States will be pleased to receive formally at Washington the diplomatic representative of the de facto government. Reciprocally, the United States will accredit a representative to the de facto government as soon as the president has an opportunity to designate the representative. I will appreciate it if you find possible to communicate this information to Carranza at your earliest convenience." Later Arrivedondo, in response to a telephone call from Secretary Lansing, called at the state department conference. Although without a diplomatic status, he was escorted to the diplomatic anteroom, where the ministers and ambassadors are received, and spent half an hour with the secretary in discussing Mexican affairs.

Several diplomats, among them the Argentine ambassador, the Bolivian and Guatemalan ministers and John Silliman, personal representative of the president in Mexico, called at the Mexican embassy during the afternoon and many felicitations came by telegraph messengers.

Arrivedondo in a formal statement said: "The recognition of the government of Carranza is a triumph of the Pan-American policy and without a doubt will bring about soon the re-establishment of peace and normal conditions in Mexico. For this her sister republics and their worthy representatives here deserve the sincere and fraternal felicitation as well as of justice has been done for one of the republics which has been and shall continue to be an integral part of the international American concern."

"Foreigners have and will continue to have the protection to which they are entitled by international law and existing treaties in accordance with international amity. Foreign capital will be welcomed as soon as a decree of amnesty, which Carranza is preparing, be issued that will permit Mexicans, whose presence in Mexico will not constitute a vital menace to peace and consolidation of the government, to return to the exile which has caused them to suffer on account of the civil war.

"Railroad and telegraph communications are being re-established as rapidly as possible. The world generally must be a little patient, for reconstruction cannot come in a day." Arrivedondo also gave out a dispatch received from General Carranza stating that no Carranza troops had crossed into Guatemala as was reported, and that strict orders had been given to avoid complications on the Guatemalan border.

JOY IN VERA CRUZ

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] VERA CRUZ, Oct. 19.—Joy prevailed among the constitutionalists when notice was received of the official recognition of Carranza.

ALSO AT AGUA PRIETA

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] DOUGLAS, Oct. 19.—A riotous celebration of Carranza's recognition took place tonight at Agua Prieta. The Carranza soldiers fired cannon and rifles, bands played and speeches were made.

Residents of Douglas were somewhat alarmed when the shooting began, but soon the news of the celebration spread and many gathered at the boundary to witness the festivities.

CARRANZA AT TORREON

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] LAREDO, Oct. 19.—Carranza in the next week, or two will visit Piedras Negras, where he made his first provisional capital, and Nuevo Laredo. He arrived at Torreon today. It is thought that the question of co-operation between the Mexican and American authorities in a solution of the border problems will be considered by Carranza when he has a chance to confer with the men who have jurisdiction over the Mexican border forces.

Officer to sentry, who has been asleep—Why have you got your boots off?
Sentry—So as not to wake the horses, sir.—London Punch.

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FINANCES and MARKETS

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Various industrial and special stocks rose to higher levels under the lead of United States Steel, which made a maximum of 1 1/2 points at 87 1/4. Steel's advance occurred in the face of persistent opposition from the professional element which sold stock on the theory that its rise was being used as a cloak for selling of other representative issues. New records were made in Bethlehem steel which rose 7 points to 509. Studebaker to 170, American Steel Foundries to 74 1/2 and Willys Overland to 259. Railway issues lapsed into dullness after a forenoon exhibition of strength. Missouri Pacific was the only active rail, scoring a moderate rise on the progress of the recognition. Rock Island was heavily sold in later trading on publication of a detailed statement calling attention to the road's heavy financial requirements. Total sales were 1,060,000 shares. Foreign selling of stocks was again in evidence, offerings consisting largely of trans-continentals, Eries, Reading and some of the copperers. Increased foreign offerings of copper bonds made only a slight impression on prices. Total sales were \$3,500,000.

Metals

Copper, Quiet. Electrolytic, 18; Silver, 49 1/2.

Stocks

Smelting, 94 1/2; Santa Fe, 106 1/2; St. Paul, 92 1/2; New York Central, 100 1/2; Pennsylvania, 97 1/2; Reading, 79; Southern Pacific, 88 1/2; Union Pacific, 137 1/2; Steel, 87 1/4; Preferred, 115.

Boston Copper Market

	Ask	Bid
Adventure	2	2 1/2
Arizona Comm'l.	8	8 1/4
Alton	55 1/2	56
Calumet and A.P.C.	64 1/2	64 1/4
Calumet and Hecla	540	543
Copper Range	56	56 1/4
Daily West	25 1/2	25 1/4
Ray Cons.	25 1/2	25 1/4
Greene Cananea	49	49 1/2
Hancock	16 1/2	17
Isle Royale	23	23 1/2
Lake Copper	13 1/2	14
Miami	34	34 1/2
Mohawk	78	78 1/2
Mass Copper	11	11 1/2
North Butte	30 1/2	30 1/4
Nevada Cons.	15	15 1/2
Oscoda	85	86
Old Dominion	44	45
Quincy	82 1/2	83
Shannon	7 1/2	7 1/4
Superior Copper	27	27 1/2
Tamarack	54 1/2	55
Utah Cons.	12 1/2	13
Victoria	2 1/2	3
Winona	3	3 1/2
Wolverine	59	60
North Lake	1 1/2	1 1/4
South Lake	5	5 1/2
China	49 1/2	50
Inspiration	42 1/2	43
Shattuck	26	27
United Verde Ex.	5 1/2	6 1/4

SEVEN DEAD IN WRECK

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] CHICKASHA, Okla., Oct. 19.—Seven persons were killed and a score of passengers injured when a Rock Island passenger train collided with a freight train near here today. Three of the dead were trainmen and the others were said to be riding "blind baggage." William Powell, the engineer, is expected to die. His failure to take a siding and let a freight pass is assigned officially as the cause of the wreck.

MONEY TO LOAN

Unlimited funds to loan on improved Salt River Valley ranch lands and Income Business property.

Dwight B. Heard

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